

CITY COUNSEL NEAR WHEN GAYNOR FELL

Mitchel's Peril Recalls Odd Coincidence of Attack on Late Mayor.

HIS CAREER BLIGHTED BY INSANE ASSASSIN

Attempt on Col. Roosevelt's Life, in Milwaukee, Was Also Made by a Demented Man.

It is a curious coincidence that Mayor Mitchel was accompanied by his Corporation Counsel when the attempt was made upon his life and that Mayor Gaynor, when he was shot, nearly four years ago, was similarly accompanied by his Corporation Counsel.

It was on August 9, 1910, that Mr. Gaynor went aboard the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at Hoboken, intending to sail for Europe. With him, to say goodbye, were his son Rufus, the Corporation Counsel, Archibald R. Watson, and the Street Cleaning Commissioner, William H. Edwards.

As the group stood posing for a photographer, John J. Gallagher, a discharged employee of the Dock Department, partly demented, fired at the Mayor at short range with a pistol, inflicting a serious wound in the throat, from which the victim never fully recovered.

A second shot was fired, but went wild, as the Mayor's secretary, Robert Adamson, struck up the assassin's arm, and a third shot went through Edwards's sleeve and scorched his arm as he tackled Gallagher and bore him to the deck. Gallagher died in prison in New Jersey two years afterward.

The Mayor was never the same after the bullet entered his system. Already along in years, the effect could not be shaken off. Never of a liberal turn of mind regarding the ideas and opinions of others, he became self-centered and irascible. His administration, which had started out with such promise, became the vortex of a series of bickerings and squabbles that wellnigh wrecked it.

Tammany Hall threw him down hard for McCall, the fusion forces nominated Mitchel and the campaign proceeded with every indication of being a three-cornered affair, with Gaynor able to defeat the forces of good government, but not able to perpetuate his administration. McCall's election seemed assured, with the opposition to Tammany divided, when the Mayor's health ran down and he started to Europe with his son Rufus in search of rest and restoratives.

While on the deck of the Baltic, of the Clyde Star Line, he died as he sat in his chair near his stateroom on November 30, just three years and one day from the time Gallagher's bullet blighted a career that seemed destined to end, if not in the President's chair, in a vote that would make him the runner-up for that highest honor the one hundred millions of the United States have to give.

Another notable attempt at murder in which both parties were New Yorkers was the shooting of ex-President Roosevelt by John Schrank, of New York, at Milwaukee, Wis., on the evening of October 14, 1912. Schrank, the brooding son of an insane family, had deserted from the German army and come to this city, where he had been a ne'er-do-well.

He became obsessed, so he said, with the idea that Colonel Roosevelt was a dangerous man, who was trying to overthrow the principles upon which this republic was founded. Accordingly he followed him from New York on his campaign tour, and finally, at Milwaukee, shot him.

The wound narrowly escaped being deadly, but with marvellous pluck the Colonel continued the speech which he was making when he was shot, and at its conclusion went to a hospital and had the wound dressed. A speedy and complete recovery followed.

Schrank was seized by the police and by them protected from the mob, which would have killed him on the spot. He was held until after the Presidential election and was examined by alienists, who pronounced him insane. He was accordingly committed to an asylum for the insane in Wisconsin, where he remains.

FELLS TRAIN OPERATOR

Italian Attacks Telegrapher in Bayshore Station.

Bayshore, Long Island, April 17.—Several possessors of citizens, one of them headed by Deputy Sheriff Welge, are out in automobiles to-night searching for a dark, short, stocky built man with a mustache, who late this afternoon attacked Robert F. Purcell, telegraph operator at the Long Island Railroad station here.

The man was in the station alone this afternoon, except for a man named Carlton Jayne, who was in a telephone booth. When the assault was made Jayne heard a cry for help and found Purcell on the floor, his head severely cut.

The stranger dashed from the room and jumped on a bicycle, quickly disappearing. Jayne telephoned the Long Island authorities and the local police. They formed searching parties, which up to this evening have been unable to trace the assailant.

In the meantime Furman had revived enough to say that the man hit him on the head four times with a blackjack and then tried to go through his pockets, so hearing his cry for help decided to take his escape. It is thought that the man is one of the Italians in the village searching for work on the new state

RESCUER NEEDS RESCUE

Patrolman Felled When He Tries to Stop Robbery.

Patrolman Edward Reibe, of the St. Nicholas station, who was off duty and in plain clothes, was standing at Tenth ave. and 41st st. yesterday afternoon when he saw an elderly man being held up across the street. He ran over and was knocked unconscious by a blow from a blackjack.

At 40th st. stood Patrolman C. F. Reibe, of the West 37th st. station, also off duty and in plain clothes. He saw what had happened and chased Thomas Moran, twenty-one years old, a driver, of 400 Tenth ave. He caught him hiding in a tenement house and had to beat him senseless with the butt of his revolver in order to subdue him.

Reibe was carried to a drugstore and revived by Dr. Williamson, of New York Hospital, who also sewed up a wound on Moran's scalp. After the ambulance had gone Reibe collapsed in the West 27th st. station, and had to be taken home. Moran was locked up, charged with felonious assault.

MR. POLK ASSISTED TO AMBULANCE.

Left to right—Lieutenant Kennel, Mayor Mitchel, Corporation Counsel Polk and Controller Prendergast.



POLK, SHOT IN MAYOR'S STEAD, ACTIVE IN SERVICE OF CITY

Corporation Counsel a Descendant of the Eleventh President—Has Been Civil Service Commissioner and Member of Education Board.

There was once a legend that after the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1844 had been made people all over the country asked "Who in thunder is James K. Polk?"

The story was silly, since a man who had been Speaker of the House of Representatives for a couple of terms and then Governor of Tennessee could not have been unknown or obscure. But if he had been little known, the reproach could not have been fixed permanently upon his family, for both in his own direct line and among his collateral kinsmen there has been enough distinction to give the name high rank in American annals.

Frank Lyon Polk is a descendant of Colonel Thomas Polk, of Pollock, who was a brother of the Ezekiel Polk from whom the eleventh President was descended. Thomas's son, William, was an eminent patriot in war and peace in Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary days; William's son, Leonidas, was the famous soldier-bishop of the Confederacy; Leonidas's son, William Mecklenburg, has long been known as one of New York's foremost physicians, and the son of the last named is the Corporation Counsel of this city, who yesterday received in his face the bullet which was intended to destroy the Mayor's life.

Mr. Polk was born in this city in 1871 and was educated at Groton, at Yale and at the Columbia Law School. He was a good student and a crack athlete, especially in football and boating. He rowed for four years with his class crew at Yale and was a back on the "varsity" football team and was "tapped" for "Scroll and Keys."

Since 1897 he has been engaged in law work in this city, with the exception of

a few months during the Spanish war, when he served in Porto Rico as a member of Troop A, as captain, and as assistant quartermaster on the staff of General Ernst. He was a member of the law firm of Alexander, Watrous & Polk. Mayor McClellan appointed him in 1907 a Civil Service commissioner, and he did good work as chairman of that board. He was also appointed by Mayor McClellan a member of the Board of Education, and in that place had the reputation of a quiet, level headed, but hard working, energetic and studious man. He was on the high school committee, by-laws committee, committee on the care of buildings, etc.

He took all these things seriously. A drunken or otherwise incompetent janitor got short shrift. Mr. Polk did not believe in jury trials for drunken janitors. He visited the schools, became acquainted with the teachers and studied their needs. All members of the Board of Education did not have time to visit the schools.

A year ago President Wilson greatly wanted to appoint him Collector of Customs at this port, but finally was dissuaded from so doing by the influence of Senator O'Gorman and Tammany Hall. In January last Mayor Mitchel appointed him Corporation Counsel, to the sincere gratification of the friends of good government.

Mr. Polk married Miss Elizabeth Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Potter, in Philadelphia in 1908, when he had Cornelius Vanderbilt as an usher, just as he had been an usher when Mr. Vanderbilt married Miss Grace Wilson. The Polks have three children and live with Mr. Polk's father in the old-fashioned brownstone residence at 129 East 26th st.

BILL TO PREVENT STOCK WATERING

Senators Complete Section for Incorporation in Anti-Trust Measure.

Washington, April 17.—In furtherance of the determination of the President of an anti-trust legislative programme he completed at this session of Congress, if possible, members of the Senate Interstate Commerce sub-committee to-day renewed deliberation on the subject with the hope of completing a tentative bill for the full committee in the near future.

The subject of stock watering, which is one of the stumbling blocks encountered by the committee, has received serious consideration. As a result the following section to be proposed for incorporation in the bill has been submitted by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, who, with Senator Newlands, is working on the tentative measure:

"No corporation, joint stock company or other form of business organization having capital or shares of capital stock hereafter organized shall engage in commerce among the states unless its capital or capital stock is paid in full in cash or property or contracted in writing to be so paid at a fixed time by responsible subscribers. If any such corporation, joint stock company or other form of business organization having capital or capital stock proposes to accept property in payment of any subscription to its stock said property must equal or exceed in its market value the par value of the stock paid for in property, the market value of said property to be ascertained and fixed by the commission."

Another clause would impose similar conditions upon the future conduct of concerns now in existence.

The stock watering section will be submitted for the approval of the full committee, together with sections to create an interstate trade commission, with power to initiate investigations of corporations and to prevent destructive price discrimination.

BAILEY LLOYD DIES IN CELL

Insurance Agent Arrested in Dazed Condition.

Bailey Lloyd, forty-five years old, an insurance agent, whose home was in Orange, N. J., died in the East 26th st. police station last evening. An autopsy will be performed to determine the cause of death.

FATHER OF ELSIE SIGEL DROPS DEAD

Son of War General Collapses on Bed—Daughter's Murder Still a Mystery.

Paul Sigel, father of Elsie Sigel, whose body was found in a trunk in the room of Leon Ling, a young Chinese, in June, 1909, died yesterday at his home, 546 East 133d st., The Bronx, from heart disease. He was fifty-five years old and the son of General Franz Sigel, a noted Union officer in the Civil War.

Mr. Sigel was seized with the fatal attack as he was rising in the morning, and fell backward on his bed. His wife called Dr. G. J. Vander Smisen, of 1999 Bathgate ave., but her husband was dead.

Mr. Sigel held a clerical position in the Department of Health in Manhattan for many years. Besides Mrs. Sigel, he leaves two sons, one an employee in the Health Department.

General Sigel is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, and it is expected that his son will be buried there also, but the plans for the funeral were not made yesterday. The murder of his daughter, Elsie, remains one of the unsolved mysteries of New York police history. She disappeared on June 9, 1909. Her mother had worked with her in mission work among the Chinese for several years. The day following her disappearance her parents received a message from Washington, signed with her name, saying that she was all right and would return home the next day.

That was the last ever heard from her. Nine days after her disappearance her body was found in the trunk in the room of Leon Ling, or William L. Leon, 782 Eighth ave. She had been strangled with a window cord and her body thrust into the trunk.

'PREP' BOYS AT CANE SPREE

See N. Y. U. 'Sophs' Rout 'Freshies' in Annual Struggle.

Five hundred preparatory school students, who will take part in the annual intercollegiate track and field games of New York University on Ohio Field this afternoon, witnessed the annual cane spree between the sophomore and freshman classes in the University Heights gymnasium last night. The second year men won two of the three matches.

In the lightweight division Kelleher, a freshman, defeated Kennedy, after eight minutes' work. Doggett and Mulcahey, the two sophomores, won in a minute each from Carlough and Debarfield, respectively, in the heavyweight and middleweight divisions.

A basketball team composed of seniors defeated a junior five in a rough-and-tumble contest by a score of 14 to 3.

BIDS PARK MONEY BE SPENT ON PARK

Glynn Denies Palisades Commission Power to Invest Funds.

LONG ISLAND GAME FARM BILL SIGNED

Measure Which Would Give Stillwell and Others Freedom on Parole Vetted.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Albany, April 17.—Governor Glynn to-day in vetoing the bill of Assemblyman Silvers to give the Palisades Park Commission more powers in reference to the investment of its funds practically served notice on the commission to go ahead and spend the money for the purposes for which it was appropriated. The commission now has under its control about \$2,500,000, the proceeds of a bond issue approved by the people in 1910 and of gifts from the Harriman and other estates.

The Silvers bill would permit the commissions to invest and reinvest these funds.

The Governor, in his memorandum, declares that the money was given for the developing of a state park, and that well established usages demand that the money be not invested but expended for that purpose. The memorandum also states that the Silvers bill would deprive the State Comptroller of his supervision of the moneys in its hands, which is against the law giving the Comptroller supervision over all state moneys.

The Governor also vetoed the Gillett bill which would extend the secured debt law to bonds secured by mortgages covering property partly within and partly without the state. It was the belief of the Governor that several large corporations were prepared to take advantage of this extension at once.

Against State's Policy.

"As the bill is framed," said the Governor, "the tax would be paid partly to the state and partly to the locality affected, so that the state would lose a substantial portion of the tax, and I cannot approve of such a departure from the settled policy of the state. There are a number of corporations willing to comply with a new law, such as this, as soon as it should be enacted, and if I should approve this bill the state would promptly lose a sum which might amount to over a million dollars."

Governor Glynn signed the J. G. Jones bill appropriating \$15,000 for a game farm on Long Island.

He vetoed the bill which would give ex-Senator Stillwell, several convicted bank presidents and numerous other prisoners their freedom on parole. It provided that first term prisoners convicted for certain felonies might be paroled after serving one year, and that convicts serving terms for first degree robbery, manslaughter or kidnapping might be paroled after two years.

The bill was vigorously opposed by the district attorneys of the state, who declared that if made into law it would virtually prevent the proper enforcement of the criminal law. Without referring to the particular provisions of the bill, Governor Glynn pointed out in his veto memorandum that the entire question of parole, commutation and pardon should more properly be considered in the constitutional convention which is to be held next year.

The Poor Man's Court.

The Governor also vetoed the bill which provided for added costs in the Justices' Court.

"The Justices' Court is the poor man's court," he said, "and I see no reason for any costs in addition to those provided for in the existing law."

Employees of factories who do not work more than eight hours a day hereafter will not be entitled to one day's rest in seven. A bill changing the labor law in this respect was signed to-day by the Governor.

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PRISONER SON OF RICH MANUFACTURER

Things in Friend's House Lead to Suspicion and Seizure of Malcolm Gifford, Jr.

Albany, April 17.—Malcolm Gifford, Jr., the nineteen-year-old son of a wealthy manufacturer of Hudson, N. Y., is in jail here to-night charged with the murder of Frank J. Clute, a chauffeur, who was shot to death April 1, 1913, while driving an unidentified man to Troy from here.

The man who killed Clute shot him in the back of the head, and after robbing him threw the body into a ditch and fled. The slayer is known to have worn a gray overcoat and a light fedora hat.

On that night Gifford, who had been expelled from a private school a month previously, but never had gone home nor informed his parents of his dismissal, left the house of a friend, Derrick Boardman, in Troy, ostensibly to attend a dance. He wore an evening suit, a gray overcoat and a light fedora hat, it is said, but he disappeared instead of going to the dance immediately, and did not reach the dance until several hours later.

Witnesses before the grand jury to-day said his clothing then was soiled. The next morning, it was further testified, he put his overcoat in the suitcase of one friend, his hat in that of another, borrowed a cap and departed for his home.

Found in Friend's House.

Recently property belonging to Clute was found under an eave of the house where Gifford stopped on the night of the killing. A pair of gloves of the same brand Gifford was wearing when detained by detectives were found near Clute's body. These detectives declared Gifford attempted to hide when they apprehended him at Chatham, N. Y., Tuesday, while he was on his way to Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass. He was brought here and his detention was kept a secret, even from his parents, until to-day.

Clute was shot with an automatic revolver. Authorities say Gifford owned such a gun. Gifford could drive a machine. An attempt was made by the slayer of Clute to start the automobile after the killing. Footprints in front of the crank showed this. The footprints have been preserved and now are in the custody of District Attorney Harold D. Alexander, who obtained the indictment in the case.

Detectives worked on the case with no success for several weeks after the murder. Interest in it was revived when Clute's belongings were found in the Boardman house. Henry Boardman, father of Derrick Boardman, Gifford's friend, then communicated with the authorities.

The grand jury quickly returned an in-

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FRANK GETS STAY OF MANY MONTHS

Attorneys of Convicted Murderer File Two Motions on Day of Execution.

Atlanta, April 17.—The execution of Leon M. Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan, which had been fixed for noon to-day, at least will be delayed many months through the action of attorneys yesterday in filing two motions in the Superior Court.

It was generally expected that the motion asking a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence would first be pressed for action. If, after arguments on April 22, this motion is denied, appeal probably will be taken to the Supreme Court of Georgia, which already has affirmed the lower court in denying a new trial on previously submitted evidence.

In the event a new trial is again denied it is believed the other motion, asking annulment of the conviction, will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. This motion alleges that, in violation of Frank's constitutional right, Judge L. S. Roan, who presided at the trial, advised counsel for the defendant not to allow the prisoner to be present in court when the verdict was returned. This action, the motion states, was founded on fear that Frank might suffer violence in the courtroom should he be acquitted.

Attorneys for Frank to-day said the report of William J. Burns, who investigated the murder at the instance of the prisoner's friends, probably would be placed in their hands before the hearing on April 22.

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